

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 407.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)



HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
**Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;**

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions, and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 89

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

GOODMAN'S HOTEL.

At the Sign of the Golden Ball.

THE subscriber has opened a boarding-house and house of entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad Streets, opposite the Court-house.

He promises to afford, both to the boarder and traveller, who will favor him with their patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 16th, 1828.

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE.

BY OLD SIR ARCHIE, OF ROANOKE.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of Burton & Clayton, at Roanoke, Ford, within 18 miles of Lincoln, and 25 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of \$8 the season, \$5 the single leap, and \$15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE is a beautiful dark bay, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Benches, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigree: "We certify, that the bay Stud horse Young Sir Archie, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincoln county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his grand-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring. January 22d, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON,

THOMAS D. BENCHES."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pasturage will be furnished gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12th, 1828. 608

The Catawba Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will publish the above 5 times, and forward their accounts to me for pay. A. M. B.

ABRAHAM L. MASTERS.

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business

In the town of Lexington, in the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Ribelin; and being furnished with the latest northern fashions, he flatters himself, from long experience in the business, that he can execute any work, entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms.

Lexington, 3d March, 1828. 317

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of **BROWN & HUNT**, in Lexington, Davidson county, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by note or account, are requested to call and make payment to Andrew Hunt, who is authorized to receive the same.

MICHAEL BROWN,

ANDREW HUNT.

Feb. 18th, 1828. 61

DANIEL H. CRESS.

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of **GOODS** from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery,

Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.

Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Gardner to me, for the purpose of making me safe for being security to Henry Weaver and others, which sum is mentioned in the deed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Monday of April Superior Court, at the Court-house in Salisbury, the Plantation on which the said Robert Gardner, d. c. d. resided, within four or five miles of town, containing about 350 acres, adjoining Moses Brown and others: six months credit will be given to purchasers, on their executing bonds with approved security. Other terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

HENRY HILL, Trustee.

February 25th, 1828. 608

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the undersigned by Mary Hampton, (widow of William Hampton, dec'd.) for the purposes therein specified, will be sold, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (8th April) all the right and title of said Mary Hampton (being a life-estate) in and to the Plantation owned by her late husband, containing about 300 acres, adjoining Wm. Pinkston and others; on which there is a dwelling-house and other necessary out-buildings; the land is fenced, and under improvement. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold said Mary Hampton's life estate in one valuable negro man, a pretty good carpenter; and one negro girl, aged about 17. Other particulars, terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

PHIL WHITE, Trustee.

March 13, 1828. 308

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.
E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand or keep, above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1828. 93

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MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.

Salisbury, Feb. 22d, 1828.

SIR: In looking over the columns of your paper of the 19th inst., I see you have put misconstructions on the address of the Administration Convention of the people of this state, by saying its reasoning is deceptive, and false in its deductions; you will much oblige a subscriber by publishing it in your paper, to give the people a fair opportunity of judging for themselves.

A Subscriber and friend to the Administration. [In accordance with the above request of a subscriber, in Cabarrus county, we publish the address of the administration convention at Raleigh: its great length imposes on us the necessity of giving it in detached parts. In publishing this address, we do not assent to its propositions, nor the conclusions its author arrives at; but we publish it in pursuance of our determination to afford the opponents of the man of our choice, (Gen. Andrew Jackson,) no just room to complain of our not giving them an opportunity of being heard through the columns of the Western Carolinian.]

Address of the Administration Convention held in the Capitol at Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1827. To the Freemen of North Carolina.

[Conclusion.]

We have a right to enquire, and in the soberness of truth, we ask, is General Jackson qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidential Office? If he be not, we are unjust to him and will more unfaithful to ourselves and our Country, if we bestow it upon him. When we make this inquiry, we are reminded of our Washington. He was not less illustrious as a Statesman, than eminent as a Warrior, and we are asked, why may not General Jackson be a second Washington? Is this an answer to the enquiry? Prodigious are rare, or they would cease to be prodigies. Ages may roll away, before our Country is again blessed, or any Country shall be blessed with another Washington. We ask, is Gen. Jackson qualified for this Office? He was a Judge in the early settlement of Tennessee, at a time when legal talents were necessarily rare. As the legal profession advanced to excellence in that State, he resigned his office from the honest conviction that it could be better filled. He has been in the Congress of the United States, and we presume, endeavored to the best of his ability to discharge the duties of his station. Yet this situation he quitted, with a declaration, and no doubt a sincere one, that he but kept abler men out of office; and we have yet to learn, that he left behind him any reputation for political ability. When an opportunity was afforded, of acquiring military distinction, the proofs of his capacity for War, were instantly developed. Of his military talents, no one doubts; of his talents as a Statesman, no one is confident; yet he has been in situations which afforded equal opportunities for displaying both. The inference is too obvious to escape the grasp of the understanding.

But if this inference, seemingly irresistible, should be contradicted by proofs hereafter to be adduced, and General Jackson should evince, in any civil or political station, those capacities which have not yet been developed, it will be then time enough to invite him to the highest of civil and political employments. Let the Country have practical assurance that he possesses the information, the temper and the wisdom which are required for this great office—and four years may afford the occasion to give us such assurance—and without violence to our usages, distraction in our councils, or dissensions among our people, he may receive what is now claimed as a reward, but will then cheerfully be bestowed as a trust, which he can obey and faithfully execute. Is the delay intolerable to himself or to his impatient friends? Will they refuse to submit their favorite candidate—will he refuse to submit himself to this practical test? This very eagerness and impatience but increase our distrust.

His friends proclaim, that it is scarcely possible for him to have conducted his military operations with the skill which characterized them, and to want vigor of intellect and knowledge of the human character. Yet instances are not wanting of transcendent military talents, united with civil incompetency. The General of whom Britain boasts as the conqueror of Napoleon, is an acknowledged instance of the truth of the maxim, that Nature seldom bestows her gifts on any individual with such prodigality as to fit him for attaining a high degree of excellence in more than one department of human action. But be it so. We do not know, and therefore do not say, that Gen. Jackson is deficient in intellect, and is not a keen observer of the ways of men. Is he qualified therefore to be President? Is he profoundly acquainted with the Constitution and laws of his Country? He certainly gave an unfortunate specimen of this knowledge, when he would apply the second article of the Rules of War, which subjects to military execution, foreigners detected as spies in a camp, to citizens whom he supposed to meditate treasonable views, assembled in their own

country, where neither camp nor soldier was at hand. But this error may have proceeded, and no doubt did proceed from an honest prejudice, and an uncontrollable impetuosity of temper. What other errors, when exalted to a higher station, may he not commit, perhaps even the same causes? Has he any fixed principles of national policy? If he has, who knows them? In Pennsylvania, he is supported as devoted to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, in the utmost extent to which the partisans of either would carry their plans of supposed perfection. In the South, he is understood to be determined to support these plans no further than they have been already advanced. The probability is, that on these and many other cardinal points of National Policy, he has yet to form decided opinions. Political Science has never been his study. Is he acquainted with the various interests which our Country has to sustain and defend in her intercourse with foreign nations, or does he understand the complicated and delicate relations which subsist between the General and the State Governments? His admirers seem to think, that nothing more than honesty of purpose, and ordinary good sense are required, for discharging with ability, the most arduous, important, and responsible political employment to which man can be called. They seem to believe in heaven-taught Statesmen, while they would laugh to scorn him who would speak of heaven-taught Judges, Mathematicians, Physicians, Navigators, or Mechanics.

But we have heard it alledged, that he will have an able Cabinet. Fellow-Citizens, we consider this argument, if such it may be termed, as among the extraordinary delusions of the day. In Monarchies, where the Prince is but the Pageant of State, and the government is in the hands of the Ministry, it is of little consequence, whether the Sovereign be wise or ignorant. But in our Country, where the Sovereignty is in the People or the States, the President is emphatically the Minister. His personal ability to manage the affairs of the Government is indispensable. God forbid, that such a state of things should ever arise, when the President must either abandon the helm to subordinate Pilots, or interfere with their management at the hazard of running the Ship of State on rocks and breakers. But of whom is this able Cabinet to be composed? All now in office are to be turned out and their places to be supplied by those we know not of. From what class of his supporters they are to be selected—whether from the admirers of splendid and magnificent National Establishments, or from the School of Calculators and Economists—the rigid defenders of Federal authority, or the ultra-liberals in the claim of Power—the advocates for ample encouragement to Domestic Industry, or the sturdy opposers to every plan which may foster them—Tariff or Anti-tariff men—Improvement or Anti-improvement men—the Community is utterly ignorant. Perhaps, that he may not disappoint the reasonable claims of any portion of the heterogeneous combination that upholds him, materials of all kinds will be brought together into his Cabinet. In what proportion they will be mixed, or what will be the character of the composition, it is impossible to conjecture. The members of the Cabinet may be individually able, but with opposite principles and conflicting views, and without a presiding judgment to blend the discordant elements into a salutary union, the Cabinet itself will be either distracted by dissensions or neutralized into inertness.

We should be unfaithful to our duty, if we did not advert to some of the peculiar traits in Gen. Jackson's character, which fill us with serious apprehensions. All know—his friends boast of his energy—his decision—his high spirit—his tenacity of reputation—and his promptitude for action.

—"Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel."

These qualities, in excess, may be pernicious even in the Soldier; but in a Civil Magistrate, unless directed by wisdom, controlled by moral and religious principles, tempered by moderation, united with sound constitutional knowledge and enlarged views of policy, they are fraught with danger—they may produce mischiefs of the most appalling kind. Where command is unlimited and obedience perfect, the General may press forward to the attainment of his purpose, disdainful of obstacles. But place him in the chair of State, where he finds himself fenced around by the Constitutional barriers erected for the preservation of Civil Freedom, and his impetuous temper must chafe and fret within the circle of restraint. At length, impatient of confinement, he will be tempted to burst its

bounds, and trampling on constitutional restrictions, relying on his popularity, and secure of the devoted obedience of his followers, he will enact the accustomed part of the Soldier, seeking the end, regardless of the means, and reckless of the consequences.

His reputation is purely military—all his laurels have been gathered in the battle field. It is not in human nature for him not to feel a strong attachment to the pursuits which are identified with his glory. He cannot hope to add to his reputation by a character for political wisdom, and yet he must desire to distinguish his Administration by some brilliant achievements to be recorded in the Rolls of Fame. Our people, like the venerable and virtuous Madison, do not look on carnage with complacency. What they would regard as among the greatest of national calamities, War, would be to him a summons to a glorious game, an invitation to pluck from peril fresh renown—a high and animating excitement. He is the Army Candidate. The Military, almost without an exception, are enlisted in his cause. Make him President and will not the pursuits of civil life be scorned by the ardent, the aspiring and the bold? Will not military merit be the ordinary road to preferment? Will not the pacific policy of our country, be first discredited, then abandoned? Will not conquest, glory and pre eminence in arms, be the delusions of the day, and shall we not ultimately become a Military Republic? The steps between that character and a Military Despotism, may be few or more—but to the end, unless we belie all History, we must come at last. The very prospects of his elevation to this distinction, seems, to us, to have already produced an unfortunate change in the tone of public sentiment and morals. The pacific virtues, so intimately associated with the charities of life, and the best interests of social men, reverence for law, restraint of passion, respect for age and station, decency towards adversaries, are thrown by as impediments which retard the career of Conquest. Violence, intimidation, boasts of resistless strength, common military artifices, are used to dispirit and terrify resistance. "In martial equipage they issue forth," and little else seems wanted, but the waving banner and the warlike music, to make this march to Power, military in all its aspects. Should it terminate in victory, may it be but a victory over political foes, and not over the Constitution—the Peace—the Moral—the Liberties of the Country!

Fellow Citizens: we claim not to be Prophets, and if General Jackson should be elected, we trust in a gracious Providence, that these evils will not be realized. But we speak to you in sober seriousness, of the things which we do believe, the evils which we do fear. Judge ye, if we believe or fear without a cause. To those who, ardent and unthinking, mock at our apprehensions, as the visions of a disturbed fancy, we would take the liberty to suggest, that it is better "to be despised for unnecessary fears, than ruined by too confident a security."

Consider well, we entreat you, before you decide; reflect calmly before you act. All which good men revere, and patriots hold precious, depend upon your determination; while every cause is in operation that is likely to lead you into error. An imprudent gratitude—admiration of military glory—suspicions, too easily excited, and not thoroughly abandoned even when their cause is removed—prejudices almost too powerful for reason—the misconceptions of the hasty, and the misrepresentations of the artful—the resentment of the disappointed, the clamors of the violent, and the vehement zeal of the seekers for popularity—all concur, not only to render deliberation difficult, but to give a false bias to the judgment. Prove that you are worthy of self government, and disappoint not the hopes of those who deem that reliance may be placed on the virtue and good sense of the people. Choose without passion, and with an eye solely to your Country's good. On the one side, there is certainly safety, probably prosperity. On the other, rest clouds and darkness. It is the way of peril, and it may lead to the destruction of the best hopes of man on earth. We have honestly discharged what we firmly believed to be our duty. We owed it to the reverence and affection which we cherish for those free institutions that were purchased by the blood of our fathers, and which we hope to transmit unimpaired as a precious inheritance to our children. If we be wrong, excuse an error which springs from a motive that you must approve. If we are right, act with us. And may he in whose hands are the hearts and understandings of men, "who bringeth counsel to naught, and maketh devices of naught

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1828. 93

effect," enlighten, guide, and direct you.
Signed in behalf of the Convention of the Friends of the Administration in North Carolina, this 30th Jan. 1828, by
WM. GASTON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
EDMUND JONES,
T. P. DEVEREUX,
JOHN L. BAILEY,

The Bargain.—During the discussion of Mr. Chilton's retrenchment resolutions in the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph spoke thus of the alleged bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, by which the former was made President, and the latter Secretary of State:
"ver have occurred to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) what was the real cause of the present hue and cry against the Administration, was to him matter of astonishment. He reminded the gentleman that the cause was the manner in which the Administration came into power. It is to be found there—and only there; for he would defy all the public presses in the country to produce the effect which has been produced, were it not for this taint of original sin in the body politic, which cleaves to the Administration, even as the taint of our original sin cleaveth to us."

Mr. R. then proceeded to say something on the subject of the supposed collusion in the first instance between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. He denied that there was any in the first instance. He contended that Mr. Clay was looking out, electioneering for himself, until he found he could not get the vote of Louisiana, and therefore could not be returned to the House. Mr. Clay, he said, had made his calculations—the death of Mr. Crawford, who was in a state which made the chances 100 to 1 against his living through the summer. But Louisiana refused to give Mr. Clay her vote, and Mr. Crawford, with unparalleled obstinacy, refused to die. Mr. Adams was then taken up as a *fit alter* [last shift.] He had a right to say this. He had an interview with a gentleman about that time, not on the subject indeed, but on something relating to the House. That individual had then condescended to electioneering, for he said: "If you of the South will give us any other man of the West for President, in the room of J. Q. Adams, I will not support him." Who could dare deny this? In other words, this was saying—if you will give any other—that is *egement*—I myself—but when the South would not go with him, they lost all their weight and influence.

He asked if there was no proposition to bring Mr. Clay to vote for Mr. Adams? Yes: he insisted that there was a collusion—and a corrupt one—not in writing—not even a verbal one—but one as well understood as if it had been expressed. We know from the facts, that when individuals meet to do a damned deed, they will not always trust themselves to give names to thoughts—will not call a spade, a spade. Thus he, who was willing to take any man from the West in preference to John Q. Adams, takes office of John Q. Adams, and takes it that he may be brought within the line of safe precedents. There was no occasion to make the matter more plain. Cannot we make out apple-pie, without spelling it letter by letter, from letters before us as big as the horn book?

General Jackson was no great civilian, but he possessed all the requisites for the Presidency. He contended that it was not necessary that he should be able to write a book, or to make speeches. He contended that the inveterate habit which was produced by constant attention to study, rendered men unfit for the conduct of nations. It was better to select those who understood men—to take those who, as to writing, were untalented, than those who are unteachable. He was not for trusting dialecticians with the guidance of public affairs.

The Rev. Professor Woods, of Brown University, Rhode Island, formerly a Professor in the Columbia College, District Columbia, has been unanimously elected President of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky.

A New Orleans paper states that the mania for gambling appears to be spreading with much rapidity in that city, through all classes of society—it seems to be more contagious than the yellow fever, for the negroes are not exempt from its influence.

The Right Reverend Bishop Hobart, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of the city of New York, declining to order religious services in the churches of his diocese, in respect of commemoration of the loss sustained by the state and nation in the death of De Witt Clinton, as recommended by the city authorities. This refusal has excited considerable feeling in that community, as we should think it well calculated to do. The Bishop's fastidiousness is in our opinion ill judged and ill timed. He is afraid forsooth, of countenancing too close a union of Church and State!

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Mr. Editor: I have been considering the great difficulty some of our Justices of the Peace labor under for want of means and opportunity to acquire that information necessary to enable them properly to discharge the laborious and important duties of their office. Some of the Justices, in all of the counties, are not able, without incurring the expense of procuring those books, the information necessary to enable them to decide on matters brought before them according to law and justice. For the want of such information, a great many erroneous decisions are made by Justices; the consequence of which is, litigation is increased, by reason of the tedious and expensive suits which grow out of their erroneous decisions.

From reflecting on these facts, the idea has occurred to me, that it would be good policy in our Legislature to appropriate a small fund, for the purchase of books, containing the laws of the state, and the duties of public officers; which books might be lodged in the hands of the Clerks of the several counties, to be distributed to those county officers who might need them, to be returned to the clerk's office at the expiration of their term of office, or when they might have them in possession. In this way, every officer would be enabled to procure a book that would teach him his duties. One set of books might answer for a dozen or more sets of officers. I throw out this hint, hoping some one else, better capable of handling a goose-quill than I am, will improve upon it.
March 3d, 1828. A friend of Peace.

Mr. White: You will oblige one who takes your paper, by publishing the Adams Catechism, Mr. Randolph's speech, and all the proceedings that have recently taken place in relation to the bargain, intrigue and corruption between Messrs. Adams and Clay. In my opinion, the evidence is such that all candid men must abandon the present Administration, and even themselves in behalf of the cause of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the people's choice.

I hope you will soon be through with Mr. Gaston's speech, for it will do neither good nor mischief where the author is well known. He is a federalist of the old school, or he never would have forgotten former days. He would do well to bear in recollection, that his father was murdered by the Tories in the Revolutionary War. And how was his dead body treated by those bloody traitors to their country? Let his son answer! The reason is very obvious why Mr. Gaston is friendly to the present administration: the friends of corruption made a great noise about giving him an appointment; he thought it was his duty, then, to intrigue with them, and endeavor to make the people believe they are honest men; but those who know the history of Mr. Gaston's character, can never place any confidence in what he may say against the cause of the people, in his honeyed style, and deceptive logic.

You will oblige a friend of Gen. Jackson, and perhaps save some honest people from being cheated out of their opinions by Mr. Gaston's "silver-tongued" speech, by publishing something like the above in your paper. Yours,
March 6th, 1828.

[The conclusion of Mr. Gaston's address, which we have been induced to publish at the request of a subscriber in Cabarrus, will be found on the first page of today's paper. And our correspondent will perceive that an *antidote*, in the shape of an extract from one of Mr. Randolph's speeches, accompanies the address, which we think will have the effect to counteract, in some degree, the subtle poison Mr. Gaston has so artfully compounded, and which the political quacks among us are so industriously administering to the people, but which they cannot get to *spew* on a community that is already politically sound. The truth is, the people are as averse to swallowing the nostrums of political quacks, as they are those of quacks in medicine; and they are right, too; for none of these empirics know any more about administering to the physical and political wants of the people, than a black cat does about trigonometry.]

Concord, March 13, 1828.
Dr. Sir: The other day I got my hands upon the Western Carolinian (of which you are the editor) of the 26th ultimo; and in looking over its columns, I came across the Jackson meeting lately held at Wilkesborough; seeing that Gen. M. Stokes was the chairman of it, I concluded I ought, at least on his account, to see what would be the charges that would be here exhibited against our present chief magistrate of the U. S. and his cabinet; but, as but little is said about the latter, I shall only ask one question, respecting a charge contained among the many against the President: I allude to that part of the preamble which charges Mr. Adams with being the chairman of a meeting held in Boston, where the conduct of Gov. Strong and the Massachusetts legislature were applauded for refusing their aid in the late war, and where the corrupt germ of the Hartford Convention was planned. Now, sir, all I wish to know of the chairman of that meeting, or some one of its members, is, at what time did the meeting in Boston take place alluded to, in what year, and the month of the year?

One of the People.
[We hand over "one of the people," to the chairman and other members of the Wilkes meeting; doubting not but they are willing (and we know them to be able) to make such disposition of his case as truth and justice may call for.]

Cheram, March 7.—Cotton, 9 a 10; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Salisbury:

MARCH 25th, 1828.

Taber P. O. Iredell County.—We understand that the Post-master General has recently changed the name of a Post Office in Iredell County, N. C. from Rocky Creek to Taber Church, and appointed the Rev. D. Govin, Post Master, vice W. N. Bann, resigned.

Counterfeiters.—A set of counterfeiters has been broken up, in Humphreys county, Tennessee, and Carroll county, Kentucky. One person was taken in Humphreys county, and three in Carroll; on whomas found all the implements for counterfeiting specie.

We learn that the earthquake which was felt in this place on the night of the 9th inst. was also sensibly felt four hundred miles north of this, in Baltimore; almost every paper we received by post, from east, west, north and south, makes mention of it.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.
The delegates from the counties of Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery, appointed for the purpose of designating some fit person as the candidate for this district, to be placed on the Electoral Ticket in favour of General Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, convened in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., that being the time and place previously agreed on. Present, from Rowan, Gen. W. H. Kerr, Allmand Hall, Archibald G. Carter, and Charles Fisher, Esquires; from Davidson, Doctor Wm. H. Holt, Doctor Wm. Dobson, Henry Dusenberry and Mack Crump, Esquires; from Montgomery, Farquhar Martin, and Whitson H. Chisholm, Esquires. The meeting was organized by appointing Charles Fisher, Esq. chairman; and F. Martin, Esq. secretary.

On motion of Allmand Hall, it was proposed to the delegation that the name of John Giles, Esq. of Rowan, be placed, as the candidate for this district, on the electoral ticket of the State. No other person being named, the vote was taken on Mr. Hall's motion, when it was found that the delegation was unanimously in favour of the nomination of John Giles, Esq.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the chairman address a letter to the Central Corresponding Committee at Raleigh, informing them of the nomination of JOHN GILES, Esq. as the candidate for this district; and requesting that they place his name on the "Jackson and Calhoun electoral ticket of the State," and, in due season, announce the same to the public.

On motion of Doctor Holt, Resolved, That this delegation publish an address to the good people of this district, setting forth, in plain, moderate, and respectful language, the reasons why Andrew Jackson should be elevated to the next Presidency, in preference to John Q. Adams.

A committee was accordingly designated to prepare the address.
On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded for publication to the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian.

CHARLES FISHER, CHAIRMAN.
F. MARTIN, SECRETARY.

An appropriation of \$10,000 has been made by the legislature of Louisiana, to defray the expenses of the celebration of the 8th January in New Orleans. This is a sufficient refutation of the assertion that the Hero of that day was treated by the Governor and the legislature with coldness and neglect.

Mississippi.—A deficit in the Treasury of the state of Mississippi, of five or six thousand dollars, has been discovered. The committee of accounts have taken possession of the treasurer's negroes and other property, to secure the state against any loss.

William Greig was killed in Stokes county, in an affray with Tappin Nelson, on Sunday, the 9th inst. Nelson made his escape. This is an awful consequence of the violation of that holy day which should be devoted to the service of God.

Virginia.—John Shackelford of Culpeper county, and Wm Elzey of Loudon county, are put on the Virginia Adams Ticket, in place of James Madison and James Monroe, who, as we last week informed our readers, declined the honor of serving in such a cause.

Hard Times.—As an evidence of the hardness of the times, the Jackson (Tennessee) Gazette of the 23d ult. says one magistrate of that town has rendered upwards of one thousand judgments for the last year! To comfort our Tennessee neighbors, (as "misery likes company") we can inform them that judgments are plentiful than dollars in North Carolina.

Not much to brag of.—Somebody writes from Hertford county, in this state, that the cause of the administration is gaining ground in that quarter—exists in the belief that the people there will be about equally divided; and concludes with expressing his opinion that "said county can poll 110 votes!" Terrible! "A tempest in a tea-pot!" Why, the Jackson majority that will be polled in the town of Salisbury alone, we may venture to say, will be more than enough to neutralize the Adams votes that will be given in half a dozen such counties.

In Capt. Fogleman's company, at Holt's store, in Orange county, on the 23d ult. a vote on the Presidency resulted in 94 for Jackson, and 8 for Adams.

At a muster in Milton, Caswell county, on the 8th inst. the company voted for a President: For Andrew Jackson, 85 For John Quincy Adams, 5

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson in Caswell county, is called to take place on Tuesday of April court.

The Rev. Peter D. Froeligh, pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Patterson, New Jersey, committed suicide a few weeks since, by cutting his throat. He was supposed to have been deranged.

Revolutionary Officers.—We learn from a speech of Mr. Van Buren, in the U. S. senate, that of the 2,483 officers belonging to the continental army during the Revolutionary War, only 235 are now living!

New-York.—We have already noticed the mention of the Hon. Martin Van Buren, as a candidate for Gov. of New-York; we have since seen Gen. Marcy, the comptroller of that state, Ambrose Spencer, late chief justice of that state, and Mordecai Manassah Noah, editor of the New-York Enquirer, (who, one of the papers says, "is a real prime bang up whole-soul fellow") named as candidates. And at an anti-masonic meeting lately held in the western part of the state, Solomon Southwick, Esq. editor of the National Observer, was nominated for Governor; and Col. David C. Miller, who printed Morgan's book of the revelation of masonry, and was in peril of being abducted along with the author, is to run on the same ticket, as Lieutenant Governor. Should Southwick and Miller (both Printers) be elected, the Editors in New-York will have fine times—they will be likely to get all the fat offices in the state,—if they are not attained of masonry!

Judge Edward B. White is announced as a candidate for the next Congress from the city of New-Orleans, to run in opposition to Edward Livingston, Esq. the present member.

The stockholders of the Old Bank of the State of Tennessee have resolved to wind up its concerns, and dissolve the corporation; and have given notice in the Nashville Banner to that effect.

The city of Albany, the seat of government of the state of New York, (situated on the Hudson river, at the head of sloop navigation, 150 miles west of the city of New York) was founded in the year 1612. Its population in 1712 was 4000, in which number there was 450 slaves. In 1796 the population was 6021, and the city contained 862 houses. In 1830 it contained 12,630 inhabitants. At the present time it is supposed to have a population of 20,000.

Lincoln County.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams is to be held at the Academy in Lincoln, on Tuesday evening of Lincoln April court. The caption to the notice calling this meeting, is couched in the following *tolerant, meek, christian-like language*: "Those persons in Lincoln county who wish the continuation of peace in our happy country, and are opposed to war, bloodshed, speculation, and oppression of the poor (!) are requested to attend." &c. Now we ask those supporters of the Administration who denounce the friends of Gen. Jackson for being uncharitable, violent, and proscriptive, to ponder on the above, and say if its parallel can be found in any thing that has been published by a Jackson paper in this part of the state. Suppose, in calling a Jackson meeting, we should commence something after this manner: "Those citizens of Rowan County, who are friends to the republican institutions of their country, and wish to put a stop to the most corrupt bargaining for the highest offices under their government, that ever disgraced the rottenest monarchy in the old world; and who are opposed to the elevation of a *tory* and *monarchist* to the Presidency, but in favor of the election of that pure patriot and venerable Hero, Andrew Jackson—are requested to meet." &c. What would—or rather, what would *not*—be said of us? Why, we should not doubt be overwhelmed with the vilest epithets the ingenuity of our enemies could invent; and ten to one but we should be charged with *murdering* every militiaman that was killed by the British during the last war. And yet we should be as blameless as the person who perpetrated the caption to the notice calling the Adams meeting above.

At Wilkes Superior Court, held week before last, we learn that, among other criminal causes, Jacob Miller was charged and put upon his trial for the murder of Joseph D. Baldwin, a magistrate of Wilkes county, living 10 or 12 miles from the Court-House, who is stated to have been shot near the corner of his house, by Miller, on the night of the 5th inst. In this case there was a mistrial, on account of the great number of persons who had formed and expressed an opinion. The result was the same on the trial of *Parish Barlow*, charged with the murder of his wife, some time last year.

James Capps, the owner of the land on which the most productive gold mine in Mecklenburg county, and perhaps in the state, has been found, died at his residence near Charlotte, on the 7th inst. Poor old man—his gold mine was his *grave*! The treasures dug from his land gave employment, and subsistence, and even *wealth* to others; but they proved the death of him who might have profited most by them. Anterior to the discovery of his gold mine, he owned but a few acres of the most sterile and apparently valueless land in Mecklenburg county, which yielded a miserable subsistence to himself and family; but they had *staved* on the place, in a half-starved condition, for many years. The discovery of the gold mine, however, had a magical effect on the woe-begone condition of the family. No sooner was the old man's pockets well lined with cash, from the products of his auriferous soil, than himself and family plunged into extravagance and excess; and the BOTTLE, that too common resort of those whom affliction has cast down, or some freak of fortune has suddenly elevated to a condition for which nature and habit has unsuited them, cut short the days of this *miraculously* fortunate old man!

Death of Mr. Hill.—The Raleigh Register, in mentioning the melancholy death of *Major Lloyd Hill*, Esq. adds, that "It is a singular circumstance, he had a dream, the night previous, in which he fancied he was drowned." We suspect the informant of the Register has slightly misapprehended the facts in relation to this circumstance. We travelled in company with Mr. Hill, and two other gentlemen, from Statesville to Wilkesboro', in a free conversation, at the house where we took dinner, the swollen state of the water-courses being frequently alluded to, Mr. Hill casually mentioned that he had dreamt, three several times, of being drowned—or, that he was to be drowned, we do not distinctly recollect which. Believing, as we did, that dreams were mere idle phantasms, what was said made no impression on our mind; and we should probably never have thought of it again, but for the distressing occurrence, of which those dreams now appear to have been most fatally ominous. This declaration was made near a week before Mr. H. was drowned. From these facts, it will be seen that the editor of the Register could not have been accurately advised of the circumstances attending this "melancholy casualty."

In addition to what we have heretofore said, we are now enabled to state, that this afflictive dispensation of Providence was the consequence of an alteration in the Ford. Where Mr. Hill

attempted to across, was the old ford, which had frequently passed in perfect safety; but a fish-dam having lately been constructed there, the water was so much deepened, that another ford was used; of which circumstance Mr. Hill was not apprised: the melancholy consequence was, he was unfortunately drowned.

Another gentleman, who entered the river, immediately behind Mr. Hill, in a carry-all, with difficulty escaped the fate of his companion. We understand now, that Mr. Hill was buried at Maj. Thronmond's, near the fatal place where he lost his life.

MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY.
Great doings among the Andrews! Married lately in Exeter, Connecticut,
Andrew Burnham, to Anna Andrews,
Adonijah Burnham, to Sally Andrews,
Nehemiah S. Burnham, to Susan Andrews,
Nathaniel Burnham, to Happy Andrews,
John Wagfield, to Dolly Andrews,
Ephraim P. Long, to Hannah Q. Andrews,
Enoch White, to Eliza B. Andrews,
Andrew Andrews, to Ann Andrews,
Caleb Andrews, to Sally Brown,
Seth Andrews, to Ruth Butler,
John L. Andrews, to Anna C. Burnham.
An improved way of making "Merry Andrews!"
Rochester Daily Advertiser.

THE CHEROKEES.
We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, just established at New Echota, in the Cherokee Nation, called the *Cherokee Phoenix*.

It is printed on a Super Royal sheet, and edited by a native Cherokee. The matter is represented both in the English and Cherokee languages, in alternate columns.

Thus it seems, is this nation of savages as they are called by some good people, advancing step by step, towards civilization. This same nation too, which, the Governor of a neighboring state lately said, in his message, must be forced from their altars, and their homes, and driven beyond the Mississippi.—Southern Adv.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on Saturday, after a session of precisely three calendar months, and passing more than 150 acts of chiefly a local or personal description—and after absorbing about \$110,000—or more than a fifth of the revenue of the whole State. The single article of legislative expense, progressively augmenting, and for which no remedy can be found but the numerical reduction of the House of Delegates, is of itself a heavy and dreadful evil, and sufficient to justify the call of a convention.

Mrs. Jackson.—The Louisiana Advertiser says, that "the furniture of the apartment used by Gen. Jackson during his residence in New Orleans, was sold at auction after his departure, with the exception of his bed, his armour, and table. All these articles, remarkable alike for elegance of design and exquisite workmanship, the governor thought might be offered to the acceptance of Mrs. Jackson; and he accordingly ordered them to be sent to her, accompanied by a very complimentary letter: to which Mrs. Jackson acknowledged their receipt in a letter, couched in a very happy style."

Monuments to Governor Clinton.—A meeting was held at Buffalo on the 28th ult. to concert measures for the erection of Two Monuments to the Memory of De Witt Clinton, to be located at the extremities of Erie Canal at Buffalo and Albany; and to appoint a committee who shall act in concert with a like one of the city of Albany, in furtherance of the proposed measure.

Masonry.—A convention of masons (or of those who have been masons) has been held at Le Roy, N. Y. for the avowed object of revealing and publishing the higher degrees of masonry. They adjourned on the 20th ult. but are to meet again. The Rochester "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," states that "upwards of 90 masons renounced the principles and obligations of the order, several of whom had climbed to the top of the Mason's Ladder." Solomon Southwick was of the number. [Of course!]

An oyster has been deposited in the Museum at Portsmouth, Va. which has two mice caught by their heads in its shell. Some oysters had been placed by a gentleman in his pantry, and when the servant went to open them, he found the thieves in that condition.

The death of General Brown has made a vacancy in the command of the United States Army. It seems to be yet uncertain who will succeed as Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Gaines is the senior Brigadier General, but Scott's Brevet of Major General is 21 days older than Gaines' Brevet to the same rank. Gaines is said to be the friend and admirer of Gen. Jackson, while Scott is warmly attached to Mr. Adams.

The African Investigator, a literary and political newspaper, has made its appearance at Tripoli, in Africa.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Friday, Feb. 29.

In the Senate Mr. Harrison introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of the late Gen. Jacob Brown, which was twice read and referred. The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, for abolishing the office of Major General of the Army, was considered; and, after considerable discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Berrien, modified so as to propose an inquiry only.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mallory gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move the House to take up the Tariff Bill, whether the Appropriation Bills should be carried through or not. The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of the preceding day, being the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. A discussion arose on this bill, which lasted till the adjournment of the House.

Saturday, March 1.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, a brief discussion took place on the subject of a resolution reported by the Committee on Public Buildings, prohibiting the Hall from being lent for any purposes except those of legislation, unless for divine service on Sundays. The House resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. Mr. Oakley spoke in favor of his amendment restricting the application of the appropriations to the surveys already commenced. He was followed by Mr. Gorham, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Barney, Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Gilmer had risen to address the House, when, on motion of Mr. Rives, the House adjourned.

Monday, March 3.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to the Surplus Fund, the extinction of the Public Debt, and the reduction or abolition of the duties on Imports, was considered and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill making appropriations for Fortifications was taken up, and an amendment, appropriating 50,000 dollars for a Fortification at Barrataria, was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, some forty or fifty petitions were presented. The resolution from the Committee on Public Expenditures, prohibiting the use of the Hall except for the purpose of legislation, unless for Divine Service on Sundays, was taken up and adopted. On proceeding to the Orders of the Day, Mr. McDuffie called up the unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement; but Mr. Mallory moved to postpone the orders of the day, and called for the Ayes and Noes on the question. The motion prevailed by a vote of 100 to 87. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the Chair, when Mr. Mallory spoke for about two hours on the subject of the Tariff.

Tuesday, March 4.

In the Senate the bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year 1828, was taken up. On the motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the appropriation of 1,500 dollars for the expenses of the Board of Visitors to West Point Academy, some discussion arose; but the Senate adjourned without taking the question on the motion.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution introduced by Mr. Ingham on Monday, relative to the printing of the Documents, was laid on the table, together with the amendment of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, on motion of Mr. Stewart. Mr. Whipple offered two resolutions, declaring that the six Militiamen were executed at Mobile in violation of their rights of citizens, and that the families they left were entitled to pensions, which were rejected by a vote of 124 to 59. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and took up the Tariff Bill. Mr. Mallory concluded his remarks, and moved his amendment. Mr. Barney then moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill. After he had concluded, Mr. J. S. Stevenson obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose, and reported progress.

Wednesday, March 5.

In the Senate, a bill was passed yesterday, after a long discussion, for extending to the 30th of November next, the term of the commission for adjusting the claims for persons entitled to indemnification, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, for the loss of slaves.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker moved the house to consider the resolution offered by him, some weeks since, changing the hour of meeting from twelve o'clock to eleven o'clock. The motion prevailed, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Haile called up his resolution relative to the restrictions of the discussion in the House, but the House refused to consider it. Mr. Haile then offered another resolution, referring it to the select committee on the rules, to inquire into the expediency of adopting some mode of ensuring a closer attention to the public business, but the motion was rejected. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and

took up the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. James S. Stevenson addressed the house at some length, in explanation of the views of the majority of the Committee on Manufactures. He was followed by others, who occupied the house till its adjournment.

Thursday, March 6.

In the Senate, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Military service of the United States for the year 1828, was resumed. The motion to strike out the allowance of 1500 dollars for the expenses of the Board of Visitors of the Academy at West Point, was rejected. A motion was then made to reduce the amount of the contingent fund from 10,000 dollars to 8,500 dollars, which has not been decided.

The House in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, spoke against the proposed duty on molasses, and was followed by Mr. Claiborne, who opposed the bill, throughout, as going beyond the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution. Messrs. Floyd, Barney, Mallory, and S. Wright, continued the discussion till the adjournment of the house.

Friday, March 7.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States, was amended and passed. The bill for the repeal of the law for the examination of the Land Offices was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual morning business—consisting of Reports and Resolutions—was gone through, the Speaker called the Orders of the Day, and was proceeding to take up the private bills, when Mr. McDuffie moved the House to postpone the Orders of the Day, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. After a long discussion, the blank in the bill was filled with the sum of \$30,000.

FROM EUROPE.

No later news from Europe has been received, than that noticed in our last, brought by an arrival at Charleston. We make a few more extracts.

ENGLAND.

A letter from Liverpool of the 14th January, received in Charleston, says, "The market has been brisk for American Cotton since the 11th, and our sales are 3566 bags, but no marked change in prices."

Another and a very dreadful accident had befallen the Thames Tunnel, by which great damage was done to the work, and a number of lives destroyed.

London, Jan. 15.—As far as we have been able to learn, there has been no alteration in the Ministerial arrangements, as spoken of yesterday. Mr. Peel, it appears not to be doubted, is to fill the highest situation in the Cabinet, although it is said he showed at first no disposition to come again into office.

Accounts from the Manufacturing districts were more favorable since the commencement of the new year—very extensive orders for goods, particularly printed Cottons, had been received.

The enthronement of Dr. Sumner, the new Bishop of Winchester, took place in that city on the 19th January. The novelty of the circumstance attracted a vast concourse of persons, at least 10,000 in number, to witness the ceremony.

William Cobbett has addressed a long epistolical letter to the King of England, offering himself as Prime Minister, in the place of Lord Goderich. He tells his majesty that he is the only person in the British realm that is fit for the station, and that can save the country from ruin.

Spain.—The organization of Spain does not advance in any respect. The Government is without money; the officers on indefinite compe, those who belong to the Constitutional army, and those who come from America are dying of want. The active land and sea forces are hardly better paid than the officers on indefinite compe.

Every thing in this country requires to be regenerated. Administration is in a state of infancy and corrupt. Justice is venal, like all the branches of the Government, and arbitrary. The King can arrest the execution of all judgments, even in civil affairs. The army is yet to be organized, and even the clergy for they are divided like the rest of the nation. The rectors are opposed to the monks. Thieves are numerous, and it must be so, for those robbers who have money to give to judicial personages, being sure to be discharged from prison without trial; the persons robbed take care not to denounce them, for fear of being afterwards assassinated.

FRANCE.

The celebrated Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, has become insolvent.

The eldest son of the late Marshal Ney is betrothed to the only daughter of M. Lafitte, the Paris Banker, and considered one of the richest heiresses in France.

Ibrahim Pacha is said to have taken passage from the Morea for Egypt in a French man of war, furnished by Admiral de Rigny.

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

The report of the Military Committee of which Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, is chairman, on the subject of the execution of the six Militiamen at Mobile, during the last war, and the documents relating thereto, are published in the Washington papers. Gen. Jackson is completely exonerated from all blame in the transaction. As soon as we can find room, we shall publish the report of the committee entire; at present, we can only give the following summary view of the report, of which we avail ourselves from the Fayetteville Observer:

The facts established by the report, are: that Col. Pipkin's regiment of Tennessee militia were legally drafted into the service for six months; that before the expiration of three months, 200 of the non-commissioned officers and privates mutinied, robbed the camp, and deserted; that they were pursued and carried back; that the six ringleaders were selected, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death, by their own officers; that the others, who were misled by these, were pardoned; and that Gen. Jackson, who though not present at the trial, commanded that division of the army, had no further agency in the matter than merely approving the sentence of the Court Martial. The extraordinary and alarming nature of the mutiny, and the presence of a large hostile force in the vicinity, imperiously required that the example should be made; and we think it not unreasonable to say, that had a similar mutiny occurred in the army of any other nation, under like circumstances, not six only, but more probably sixty of the guilty would have suffered.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

In addition to what we published on this subject last week, the Raleigh Register says: "Amongst the Preachers were many of superior talents. To particularize, would be invidious, for all men are not alike gifted with eloquence, though rich in grace and understanding. Many too, are young in the public performances of Religion, and it is in no wise derogatory to them, that they do not equal some who have for years laboured in the vineyard."

The next Annual Conference will be held at Lynchburg, Virginia.

The actual increase of members of the Methodist Church, (no account being taken of deaths,) within the bounds of this Conference, during the past year, is ascertained to be 3,365 white persons, and 250 blacks.

It was our good fortune to be present at the close of the Conference, and to hear a most pathetic Address from Bishop Soule to his brethren in the Church, and we certainly never witnessed a more affecting or impressive scene. The Ministers were about to separate to their respective charges, many of them to unhealthy parts of the country, and they seemed impressed with the probability that they should never all again assemble together. Under such circumstances, whilst the Bishop exhorted them to renewed exertions for the advancement of the cause of God, and spoke in animating language of the reward which awaited their labors, it is not surprising that scarcely a dry eye was seen in the assembly.

The following are among the appointments made for the ensuing year:

NEUSE DISTRICT.

Moses Brock, Presiding Elder.
Raleigh, George A. Baine.
Newbern, Thomas Crowder.
Raleigh Circuit, Jos. Goodman, Jesse Powers.
Trent, David Roberts and John J. Head.
Beaufort and Straits, James W. Bell.
Black River, Curtis Hook and Joshua Joliff.
Tar River, George W. Dye and S. Wellborn.
Topsail Inlet, Thomas Barnard.

YADKIN DISTRICT.

Peter Doub, Presiding Elder.
Yadkin, William Anderson.
Iredell, Chas. P. Moorman and Thales McDowell.
Salisbury, Geo. Stevens, Wm. M. Schofield and Geo. Gregory.
Franklin, Thos. R. Brame and Henry Speck.
Guilford, William N. Abingdon.
Banner, Robert P. Bailey.
Caswell, Benton Field and Abram Penn.
Haw River, Henry Evans and Benj. King.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 12.

The Right Reverend Dr. Ravenscroft, of this state, and the Right Reverend Bishop England of Charleston, arrived in town last week, and have severally preached to numerous and attentive audiences.

We understand that a Catholic congregation will be established in this place by the title of Saint Patrick's Church, and that a clergyman is expected in a short time to take the charge.

Internal Improvement.—The question of the power of Congress to appropriate money for Internal Improvements has been again elaborately discussed, and again decided in the affirmative, by a vote of nearly two to one. The discussion arose on the usual item in one of the Appropriation Bills, of \$30,000 for continuing the surveys of routes for Roads and Canals.

Manufactures in Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, has incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of 645,000 dollars. Four out of the five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton.

We learn with great pleasure, says the N. York Commercial, that Mrs. Clinton is gradually recovering from the severe shock occasioned by the death of the Governor, and converses with her friends with more composure.

Affairs of Turkey.—A letter received in New York from a gentleman of that city, dated Rome the 16th December, says "The Austrian Minister has this day communicated to the Papal Government the fact that the Porte has consented to the mediation of Austria."

The Hon. Richard Stockton, one of the most eminent lawyers of the state of New Jersey, a representative in Congress, and former Governor of that state, died at his residence in Princeton, a short time since, of apoplexy.

Major General.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who writes from Washington, says: "There exists a dispute between Generals Gaines and Scott as to their seniority, and of course, as to their right of succession to the rank of General-in-Chief. The dispute, as we have learned this day, is likely to be settled by the appointment of a third person to the situation. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison is the individual alluded to. It is said that the President will nominate him to the Senate for the office. The appointment, it is believed, will give general satisfaction. Gen. Harrison, at the time of his resignation, was senior to Gaines and Scott. He is a man of talents, education, high moral character, generous feelings, and military experience. No one is better qualified to fill the situation."

Capt. Henley.—Some time since, the legislature of Virginia voted a sword to Capt. Robert Henley, of the U. S. navy, for the gallantry displayed by him in the capture of the British fleet on Lake Champlain, during the last war; and on the day of the adjournment of the recent session of the legislature, (the 1st inst.) Gov. Giles presented the sword to Wm. O. Holt, speaker of the senate, as the friend and representative of Capt. Henley, in the absence of the latter, accompanied by a feeling and appropriate address, which was replied to by Mr. Holt, in behalf of Capt. Henley, in grateful and eloquent language.

Cotton Market.—The Egyptian crop is said to be 150,000 bales. The price for it is not yet fixed. So, that Mohammed Ali still preserves the monopoly. Pensacola, Feb. 15. 50,000 bales will this year be brought to the bay of Apalachicola from the great extent of country bordering on the Chatahoochee, Flint and Apalachicola rivers.

At a late muster of the town company in Salem, Stokes county, a vote was taken on the Presidency; when it appeared that there were,
For Jackson, 61
Adams, 10
Neutral, 13

At a muster at C. Robinson's, western part of Stokes county, 25d ult.,
Jackson received 73
Adams, 1

[A BOLD CHALLENGE.]

Mr. White: You will please insert the following in your paper, and oblige yours.

At a meeting of the Administration corresponding committee for the county of Cabarrus, held at the court-house in Concord, on the 18th instant, it was

Resolved, that they believe the charges made against Mr. Adams, in the printed address of the Jackson meeting held in Concord, on the 31st January, are unfounded; the authors of that address are therefore respectfully invited to attend at the court-house in Concord, on the last Saturday of May next, and support them by argument and proof; at which time and place, some of the friends of Mr. Adams will attend, and endeavor to disprove them.

By order of the committee.
ALEX. H. McREE, Secretary.

Concord, March, 1828.

An obituary notice, and two or three hymenial notices, came to hand too late for this paper; they shall go in our next.

From a correspondent of the New-York Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7.

"The cackling hen" from Ohio, has again to day met with the deserts due all deliberate interrupters and impuders of public business. In a sinister attempt to delay and disturb the proceedings on the bill for sundry improvements of a commercial as well as territorial character, the notorious John C. Wright was fairly caught down, by both political friends and political foes. Nothing of a strict party feature was visible; but merely a spontaneous burst of honest indignation at county court management about to be introduced into the national legislature.

Minister to England.—If the constitution had not given to the Senate the power of approving or disapproving the nominations of the President, there would have been no difficulty between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster as to which should receive the appointment of Minister to England. As it is, our relations with that country must suffer, and when the Senate adjourns Mr. Webster can go, and thus will the pledge to the federal party be redeemed.

A long Petition.—The Montreal Petition against the present Administration of the Province, has 78,000 signatures, and is supposed to measure 900 yards in length.

[So says Maj. Noah. But it so happens that Montreal contains a population of something less than 40,000 inhabitants, men, women, children, and half-breed Indians.]

Pera Cruz.—Advices have been received by a mercantile house in Philadelphia from this place, under date of Feb. 17th. They mention that Arragon and St. Anna were both captured near the city without any of their followers, and had been sent for trial to the capital. The government party have again obtained a signal triumph, and all is consequently tranquil.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, March 13.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/4; Beef, fresh in market, 5 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 40 to 45; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.

Charleston, March 15.—Upland cotton 8 1/2 a 10 1/4; whiskey, 26 to 27; haggings, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 1/2 to 18; 13200 lbs. 100 to 110; 13200 lbs. 110 to 120; 13200 lbs. 120 to 130; 13200 lbs. 130 to 140; 13200 lbs. 140 to 150; 13200 lbs. 150 to 160; 13200 lbs. 160 to 170; 13200 lbs. 170 to 180; 13200 lbs. 180 to 190; 13200 lbs. 190 to 200; 13200 lbs. 200 to 210; 13200 lbs. 210 to 220; 13200 lbs. 220 to 230; 13200 lbs. 230 to 240; 13200 lbs. 240 to 250; 13200 lbs. 250 to 260; 13200 lbs. 260 to 270; 13200 lbs. 270 to 280; 13200 lbs. 280 to 290; 13200 lbs. 290 to 300; 13200 lbs. 300 to 310; 13200 lbs. 310 to 320; 13200 lbs. 320 to 330; 13200 lbs. 330 to 340; 13200 lbs. 340 to 350; 13200 lbs. 350 to 360; 13200 lbs. 360 to 370; 13200 lbs. 370 to 380; 13200 lbs. 380 to 390; 13200 lbs. 390 to 400; 13200 lbs. 400 to 410; 13200 lbs. 410 to 420; 13200 lbs. 420 to 430; 13200 lbs. 430 to 440; 13200 lbs. 440 to 450; 13200 lbs. 450 to 460; 13200 lbs. 460 to 470; 13200 lbs. 470 to 480; 13200 lbs. 480 to 490; 13200 lbs. 490 to 500; 13200 lbs. 500 to 510; 13200 lbs. 510 to 520; 13200 lbs. 520 to 530; 13200 lbs. 530 to 540; 13200 lbs. 540 to 550; 13200 lbs. 550 to 560; 13200 lbs. 560 to 570; 13200 lbs. 570 to 580; 13200 lbs. 580 to 590; 13200 lbs. 590 to 600; 13200 lbs. 600 to 610; 13200 lbs. 610 to 620; 13200 lbs. 620 to 630; 13200 lbs. 630 to 640; 13200 lbs. 640 to 650; 13200 lbs. 650 to 660; 13200 lbs. 660 to 670; 13200 lbs. 670 to 680; 13200 lbs. 680 to 690; 13200 lbs. 690 to 700; 13200 lbs. 700 to 710; 13200 lbs. 710 to 720; 13200 lbs. 720 to 730; 13200 lbs. 730 to 740; 13200 lbs. 740 to 750; 13200 lbs. 750 to 760; 13200 lbs. 760 to 770; 13200 lbs. 770 to 780; 13200 lbs. 780 to 790; 13200 lbs. 790 to 800; 13200 lbs. 800 to 810; 13200 lbs. 810 to 820; 13200 lbs. 820 to 830; 13200 lbs. 830 to 840; 13200 lbs. 840 to 850; 13200 lbs. 850 to 860; 13200 lbs. 860 to 870; 13200 lbs. 870 to 880; 13200 lbs. 880 to 890; 13200 lbs. 890 to 900; 13200 lbs. 900 to 910; 13200 lbs. 910 to 920; 13200 lbs. 920 to 930; 13200 lbs. 930 to 940; 13200 lbs. 940 to 950; 13200 lbs. 950 to 960; 13200 lbs. 960 to 970; 13200 lbs. 970 to 980; 13200 lbs. 980 to 990; 13200 lbs. 990 to 1000; 13200 lbs. 1000 to 1010; 13200 lbs. 1010 to 1020; 13200 lbs. 1020 to 1030; 13200 lbs. 1030 to 1040; 13200 lbs. 1040 to 1050; 13200 lbs. 1050 to 1060; 13200 lbs. 1060 to 1070; 13200 lbs. 1070 to 1080; 13200 lbs. 1080 to 1090; 13200 lbs. 1090 to 1100; 13200 lbs. 1100 to 1110; 13200 lbs. 1110 to 1120; 13200 lbs. 1120 to 1130; 13200 lbs. 1130 to 1140; 13200 lbs. 1140 to 1150; 13200 lbs. 1150 to 1160; 13200 lbs. 1160 to 1170; 13200 lbs. 1170 to 1180; 13200 lbs. 1180 to 1190; 13200 lbs. 1190 to 1200; 13200 lbs. 1200 to 1210; 13200 lbs. 1210 to 1220; 13200 lbs. 1220 to 1230; 13200 lbs. 1230 to 1240; 13200 lbs. 1240 to 1250; 13200 lbs. 1250 to 1260; 13200 lbs. 1260 to 1270; 13200 lbs. 1270 to 1280; 13200 lbs. 1280 to 1290; 13200 lbs. 1290 to 1300; 13200 lbs. 1300 to 1310; 13200 lbs. 1310 to 1320; 13200 lbs. 1320 to 1330; 13200 lbs. 1330 to 1340; 13200 lbs. 1340 to 1350; 13200 lbs. 1350 to 1360; 13200 lbs. 1360 to 1370; 13200 lbs. 1370 to 1380; 13200 lbs. 1380 to 1390; 13200 lbs. 1390 to 1400; 13200 lbs. 1400 to 1410; 13200 lbs. 1410 to 1420; 13200 lbs. 1420 to 1430; 13200 lbs. 1430 to 1440; 13200 lbs. 1440 to 1450; 13200 lbs. 1450 to 1460; 13200 lbs. 1460 to 1470; 13200 lbs. 1470 to 1480; 13200 lbs. 1480 to 1490; 13200 lbs. 1490 to 1500; 13200 lbs. 1500 to 1510; 13200 lbs. 1510 to 1520; 13200 lbs. 1520 to 1530; 13200 lbs. 1530 to 1540; 13200 lbs. 1540 to 1550; 13200 lbs. 1550 to 1560; 13200 lbs. 1560 to 1570; 13200 lbs. 1570 to 1580; 13200 lbs. 1580 to 1590; 13200 lbs. 1590 to 1600; 13200 lbs. 1600 to 1610; 13200 lbs. 1610 to 1620; 13200 lbs. 1620 to 1630; 13200 lbs. 1630 to 1640; 13200 lbs. 1640 to 1650; 13200 lbs. 1650 to 1660; 13200 lbs. 1660 to 1670; 13200 lbs. 1670 to 1680; 13200 lbs. 1680 to 1690; 13200 lbs. 1690 to 1700; 13200 lbs. 1700 to 1710; 13200 lbs. 1710 to 1720; 13200 lbs. 1720 to 1730; 13200 lbs. 1730 to 1740; 13200 lbs. 1740 to 1750; 13200 lbs. 1750 to 1760; 13200 lbs. 1760 to 1770; 13200 lbs. 1770 to 1780; 13200 lbs. 1780 to 1790; 13200 lbs. 1790 to 1800; 13200 lbs. 1800 to 1810; 13200 lbs. 1810 to 1820; 13200 lbs. 1820 to 1830; 13200 lbs. 1830 to 1840; 13200 lbs. 1840 to 1850; 13200 lbs. 1850 to 1860; 13200 lbs. 1860 to 1870; 13200 lbs. 1870 to 1880; 13200 lbs. 1880 to 1890; 13200 lbs. 1890 to 1900; 13200 lbs. 1900 to 1910; 13200 lbs. 1910 to 1920; 13200 lbs. 1920 to 1930; 13200 lbs. 1930 to 1940; 13200 lbs. 1940 to 1950; 13200 lbs. 1950 to 1960; 13200 lbs. 1960 to 1970; 13200 lbs. 1970 to 1980; 13200 lbs. 1980 to 1990; 13200 lbs. 1990 to 2000; 13200 lbs. 2000 to 2010; 13200 lbs. 2010 to 2020; 13200 lbs. 2020 to 2030; 13200 lbs. 2030 to 2040; 13200 lbs. 2040 to 2050; 13200 lbs. 2050 to 2060; 13200 lbs. 2060 to 2070; 13200 lbs. 2070 to 2080; 13200 lbs. 2080 to 2090; 13200 lbs. 2090 to 2100; 13200 lbs. 2100 to 2110; 13200 lbs. 2110 to 2120; 13200 lbs. 2120 to 2130; 13200 lbs. 2130 to 2140; 13200 lbs. 2140 to 2150; 13200 lbs. 2150 to 2160; 13200 lbs. 2160 to 2170; 13200 lbs. 2170 to 2180; 13200 lbs. 2180 to 2190; 13200 lbs. 2190 to 2200; 13200 lbs. 2200 to 2210; 13200 lbs. 2210 to 2220; 13200 lbs. 2220 to 2230; 13200 lbs. 2230 to 2240; 13200 lbs. 2240 to 2250; 13200 lbs. 2250 to 2260; 13200 lbs. 2260 to 2270; 13200 lbs. 2270 to 2280; 13200 lbs. 2280 to 2290; 13200 lbs. 2290 to 2300; 13200 lbs. 2300 to 2310; 13200 lbs. 2310 to 2320; 13200 lbs. 2320 to 2330; 13200 lbs. 2330 to 2340; 13200 lbs. 2340 to 2350; 13200 lbs. 2350 to 2360; 13200 lbs. 2360 to 2370; 13200 lbs. 2370 to 2380; 13200 lbs. 2380 to 2390; 13200 lbs. 2390 to 2400; 13200 lbs. 2400 to 2410; 13200 lbs. 2410 to 2420; 13200 lbs. 2420 to 2430; 13200 lbs. 2430 to 2440; 13200 lbs. 2440 to 2450; 13200 lbs. 2450 to 2460; 13200 lbs. 2460 to 2470; 13200 lbs. 2470 to 2480; 13200 lbs. 2480 to 2490; 13200 lbs. 2490 to 2500; 13200 lbs. 2500 to 2510; 13200 lbs. 2510 to 2520; 13200 lbs. 2520 to 2530; 13200 lbs. 2530 to 2540; 13200 lbs. 2540 to 2550; 13200 lbs. 2550 to 2560; 13200 lbs. 2560 to 2570; 13200 lbs. 2570 to 2580; 13200 lbs. 2580 to 2590; 13200 lbs. 2590 to 2600; 13200 lbs. 2600 to 2610; 13200 lbs. 2610 to 2620; 1

United States Laws,
Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no money hereafter appropriated shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury Notes received by such person, to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officers, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2d Jan. 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.
THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. **W. B. WOOD, adm'r.**
Feb. 19th, 1828.

SALES FOR TOWN TAXES.
WILL be sold at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, the following lots and houses in the town of Salisbury, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioners Taxes due thereon, from the year 1820, to the year 1828; to wit:

The house and lot formerly owned by Sally Abbot, deceased, now by Abraham Jacobs.
Lots formerly owned by B. P. Pearson, now by John McClelland.
Houses and lots belonging to Barnabas Krieger's estate.
House and lot belonging to Francis Coupee's estate.
House and lot now owned and occupied by Sarah Yarbrough.
Houses and lots occupied by John Trexler.
House and lot formerly owned by Thomas Holmes, now by Samuel Jones.
House and lot owned by Ralph Kestler.
House and lot formerly owned by Martha Watson, now by Mrs. West.
House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Smethers.
House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Todd.

Also, lots numbers 22, 24, 31, 32, 35, and 37, in the West Square; lots numbers 38, 39, 46, and 47, in the East Square of said town.

All of which will be actually struck off to the last bidder on that day, if the taxes due thereon are not previously paid.

WILLIAM HOWARD, C. T. T.
March 4th, 1828.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:
COURT of pleas and quarter session, January sessions, 1828. Charles Allen, Mary Hicks, Sarah Rooker, and William M. Rooker, vs. Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants, Solomon and Elizabeth Taber, Thomas and Susanna Walls, do appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:
COURT of pleas and quarter session, January term, A. D. 1828: Barzilia Ledbetter, John Searcy in right of his wife Sarah, and Norman Williams in right of his wife Nancy, vs. Gabriel Wilmoth, and Wm. Whitesides, and Moses Whitesides, adm'rs. of John Ledbetter, dec'd. and others: Petition for distributive share. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Gabriel Wilmoth, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for the defendant to appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against him agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828: Moses Simmons, vs. Joseph Hale and wife Rebecca, heirs of Edward Ivy, deceased: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Joseph Hale and wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants Joseph Hale and wife Rebecca, appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

6111 Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North Carolina, Iredell County:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827: Sally Deaton vs. James Deaton; Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury; and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be decreed ex parte. Copied from the minutes.

1399 Ten: JAS. CAMPBELL, C. R.

LAMP OIL.
FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil:
also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by
Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. F. WILLEY & Co.

LANDS for TAXES, in IREDELL.		
I WILL sell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in April, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes for the years 1825 and 1826, viz:		
Acres.	By whom given in.	Valuation.
400	Charles Moore	\$800
250	James Swann	600
250	William Waugh	530
172	John Waugh	220
172	John Wingfield	525
262	Samuel Waugh	376
172	David Beard	223
411	Joseph Brim	276
172	Aaron Dewese	160
85	Thomas Hair	221
260	Samuel Mordoch	360
368	James G. Mayae	600
108	Jeremiah Potts	232
13	Thomas Porter's heirs	376
500	James Porter	650
82	Erasmus Lovelace	566
280	John Reid	540
251	George Reid	60
45	William Cash	376
76	Eliza Cash	254
224	Jonathan Mason	282
115	Goodridge Moore	350
100	Adam Campbell	223
173	Hugh Curran	100
100	Stanly Davis	173
188	A. S. Duvall	195
420	John Fair	393
350	Rassil Jefferson	62
150	Allen Lunceford	25
150	Brent Swainey	45
30	Elisha Solomon	70
120	John Wooton	25
000	Edwin Culver	120
195	Shepperd Daniels	60
270	John Moore	290
550	John Welch	300
250	David White	486
130	Willis Bagwells	300
70	Levi Bagwells	30
115	Richard Chamblay	170
255	Thomas Crabbs	215
150	John Dowles, sen.	100
125	Wiley Garris	441
110	Charles Hooper	125
363	Julius Keeton	400
258	Merrack Clark	263
221	John Macfaffly	273
162	Jordan Myers	158
50	Matthew Roberts, jr.	62
140	Lucertia Speaks	80
50	Levinia Shoemaker	140
115	Robert Tillman	100
200	John Griffith	115
160	Silas Hartness	200
284	Alexander Hartness	260
150	William Hartness	400
100	Archibald Hogston	250
716	James Hartness	109
51	William Lackey, Tho's. son	1314
45	Highly Looper	76
79	George Marshall	70
150	John Mitchell	79
940	David Queen	500
100	Samuel Roberts	1000
100	William Stewart	100
278	Silas Steuart	1200
50	Samuel Smith	170
563	Lewis Wilds	300
150	John P. Baker	408
200	Brinsley Barnes	50
150	Benjamin Bowles	150
346	John Correll	245
200	Benjamin Farmer	404
740	Alexander Griffin	240
98	William Jolly	190
353	Solomon Smith	707
382	Abel Sherriff	456
134	John Teague	160
216	John Woodring	280
66	William Combs	90
131	Robert Elliott	200
100	John Elliott	195
100	George Elliott	195
112	Alexander Gunn	112
100	William Houston	100
100	Fergus Milligan	444
150	Joseph Moore	175
154	Ezekiel Snipes	45
50	Joseph Stephenson	138
116	Edward Teague	300
200	John Templeton	570
240	Noah Watson	500
100	William Warren	450
354	James Brotherton	73
73	William Fortune	600
282	William Gray	400
200	Mathew Goodwin	100
100	John Goodwin	135
135	Solomon Hood	50
50	John Hooper	150
200	Jas Hooper	400
47	Willis H. Priviz	94
200	Robert Potts	400
450	William Potts	650
309	James Reynolds	500
244	Thomas Reynolds	400
164	Samuel Sumpter	400
39	Adlai Watts	78
280	Elisha K. Johnson	720
329	Thomas Jefferson	400
100	William McLeod, jr.	200
100	William McLeod, sen.	150
100	Campbell McKay	150
950	Joseph McKay, for his Father's heirs	1209
100	Ralph Steuart	150
132	Howell Alley	650
230	Berry Hobbs	450
60	Robert McKay	120
133	John Norwood	144
200	Robert Beaty	300
150	Aaron Norwood	200
110	James Templeton, farmer	314
130	John F. Cook	130
171	Benjamin F. Cowan	71
215	Jane Cummings	645
274	Patrick Graham	200
71	William Kerr	270
151	George McHenry	250
75	John Bell, in trust	200
72	James Carrigan	200
200	Samuel Fleming	500
18	Andrew Kerr, in trust for Clay-ton's heirs	725
230	John McKay	80
103	John McCulloch	900
225	Smith Reynolds	106
300	David Wooliver	250
950	Daniel McKay	375
300	Richard King	400
	Barnes	30

P. CALDWELL, Sh'ff. of Iredell.
N. B. I will sell, on the same day, about 20 Tracts of Land, on venditioni exponas, and executions.

Feb. 28th, 1828. P. C. Sh'ff.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON STATIONER.
STANZAS.
In reply to the question, "were you ever happy?"
Yes, lady, though the trace of woe
Is on my brow—
Though tears unbidden oft may flow,
Even is now—
Oh, think not that the streams of grief
Forever run!
Even pale anumn's withered leaf
Smiles in the sun.

I have had hours of happiness,
Bright golden dreams,
Which camemid sorrow's night to bless,
With angel gleams.
Though flitting as the rays that fall
Upon the rill,
Their broken light round memory's hall
Is lingering still.

Yes, lady, even now my heart
Is full with joy,
Which sorrow, though it bids depart,
Cannot destroy.
That one pure heart is left to feel,
For all my woe.

IMITATION, FROM THE PERSIAN.
BY SOUTHEY.
Lord! who art merciful as well as just,
Incline thine ear to me, a child of dust!
Not what I would, O Lord, I offer thee,
Alas! but what I can.

Father Almighty, who hast made me man,
And bade me look to Heaven, for thou art there,
Accept my sacrifice and humble prayer:
Four things which are not in thy treasury,
I lay before thee, Lord, with this petition:
My nothingness, my wants,
My sins and my contrition!

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.
The Law of NATIONS—Ultima Ratio Regum.
The "Law of Nations"—Pshaw, 'tis all a joke.
In spite of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel:
The deity that despots still invoke,
Is not the God of Justice, but of battle;
The "force of argument," the tyrant still,
By "argument of force," would overawe;
He has no guide but interest and his will,
Nor any code except the Cannon Law.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
Save your brine.—An old gentleman of this place bro't to our office a few days ago, a specimen of salt which he had reclaimed from the brine. The salt was very fine and of excellent quality. The process of reclaiming it is nearly as follows: The brine to be boiled and skimmed, and when settled, the salt to be taken out with a skimmer, the water again boiled, the salt again taken out, and so on until all the water is exhausted.—More than one third of the salt originally used, may in this way be regained.

Torch Light.

THE TENNESSEE ROUDY!
Washington, 16th Feb. 1828. One of the most amusing members of the House of Representatives is Mr. Crockett of Tennessee. He showed me a day since his coat of arms upon a seal, and characteristic enough truly they were of the owner, being a rifle, a butcher's knife, and a tomahawk, surmounting his name. "I don't know why," says Mr. C. "I should be afraid to rise and address the House of Representatives, for I can whip any man in it."—and his appearance promises a fulfilment of his words. This is the gentleman who some time since boasted that he could wade the Mississippi, carry a steamboat on his back, and whip his weight in wild cats. A very clever fellow too, but like Sir Hilderbrand Osbaldistone, an enthusiast in field sports. He had lately a wager pending upon his skill with the rifle at a hundred yards, and staked a thousand dollars against five hundred, that he would surpass his opponent in twelve shots, he firing without a rest, and allowing the opposite party to use one. His antagonist prudently paid forfeit, and Tennessee was triumphant.

N. York Courier.

To clean Mouldings of Carriages.
Take one table-spoonful of rotten stone, finely pulverised; two ounces and a half of spirit of vitriol, two ounces and half of spirit of wine, and one pint of water, wine measure; put the spirit of wine in last, and a few small pebbles to help in shaking. Apply it with a piece of thick flannel, then rub it off with a piece of moist leather, afterwards with a dry flannel.

TROTTING MATCH.
Montreal Feb. 2.—On Wednesday last a trotting match took place between a horse owned by Mr. Samuel Cutter, and a mare belonging to Mr. Oliver Waie. The distance trotted was about 18 miles, (from the Market in this city to Lachine, and "back again," as Donald says,) which was performed in about 70 minutes. Mr. Waite's mare gaining the match by a few rods. This is considered great speed, as the roads were heavy and uneven on account of the recent snow storm.

To the Publishers of Papers and periodical Works throughout the United States.

It is intended before, or certainly by the 1st of May next, in a pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the Newspapers and Periodicals in the U. S. and the City or Town where published, by whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each of you, who will insert this notice *once*, and forward a paper or a copy of the work you publish to Philadelphia, directed to
"THE TRAVELLER."
Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.

Substitute for Hemp and Flax.
HABISCUS ROSA THORE, a plant which grows abundantly in the marshes of Italy, and reaches the height of 7 and 12 feet, is applicable to all the uses of Hemp and Flax. A specimen of the cord and paper made from it, accompanied by a quantity of the seed, has been sent by Signor Barbieri, Curator of the Botanic Garden of Mantua, to the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture. As the plant requires neither annual sowing, nor the same attention nor manuring as hemp or flax, it may claim some exclusive species of *Habiscus* in this country. The *Rosa* is not among them; but it is, it appears, a variety of *Hepalustris*, which grows abundantly in the lower parts of New Jersey, whose farmers have found it a good and cheap substitute for hemp for cords, plough lines, &c. The *Hibiscus* was used by the ancients as a rod, and to make baskets.

AFFLUENT WARNING to SNUFF TAKERS.
Mrs. French, of Dutton, was on Friday last, seized with a violent fit of sneezing in consequence of taking a handful of Maccaboy at once, by which she dislocated the vertebrae of the neck. On dissection, 4 pounds and a half of pure snuff was found stowed away in the place where the brains ought to be. If people would but pay all the money they expended in snuff, to their creditors, both parties would be the better for it.

Iron is said to be the source of glory, for it supplies the soldier with his sword; of Plenty, for it provides the husbandman with his plough share and pruning hook; of Commerce and Civilization, for it furnishes the mariner with his compass.

A counsellor being questioned by a Judge, to know "for whom he was concerned," replied as follows, "I am concerned, my lord for the plaintiff; but I am employed by the defendant."

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted, "that he was born without a shirt to his back!"

Foolish Adventure.—Maj. Gen. Wm. Collamer, of Barre, Vermont, on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingraham, at the distance of twentyseven yards, with a rifle. Collamer then took his turn, and Ingraham at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, who after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the ball, that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.

The Baltimore Patriot, in relation to the report of the death of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq. Treasurer of the United States, says—"Mr. Tucker, we are happy to learn, is alive and alive like to be. The error originated, it is believed from the death of a gentleman in Virg., by the name of Tucker."

Lady Cochrane, who signs herself "Catharine Cochrane Maranhao," has appeared in the London papers in vindication of her husband, from the late charge of giving aid and countenance to the Greek pirates. She denies the allegation *in toto*, though, it would seem, without any specific knowledge on the subject. The assertion is indeed hardly credible; and little as we have ever believed in the delicacy of his lordship's morals, we are inclined to discredit it. The lady's style is spirited and pithy. She concludes by regretting the necessity of appearing before the public; but "it is a duty she owes to her husband and herself, and she must not shrink from it."

Northern paper.

Mr. Calhoun's Triumph!—A long debate has been had in the Senate of the United States upon the subject of amending and revising their rules of order. It will be recollected that the Vice President was highly censured by the friends of the administration, for allowing to Mr. Randolph a latitude of debate, said by them, to be unparliamentary and not warranted by their rules, and which would not have been allowed to any members friendly to the administration. In the recent discussion, however, he has been completely acquitted by all parties in the most full, clear and even complimentary manner possible, and that too by the friends and supporters of the administration, who have even gone so far as to applaud him for his dignified and impartial course. Justice has at length been awarded to a tried patriot and an able statesman, and he now has the pleasing satisfaction arising from his official conduct having deserved, and received the approbation of his political opponents.

A Discovery.—A very delicate and desirable discovery has been made in London, in the shape of an aromatic paste, or powder, possessing the singular quality of extracting or effacing the superfluous and intrusive hairs, which frequently gather and grace the upper lip of our fair friends, and which sometimes attains a rather too war like and masculine growth. Although a slight imperceptible down is always delectable on a lady's lips, we are warranted by the canons of "good society" in saying, that muschaches are not sufficiently effeminate for the present bon ton.

Noah.

Small Affair.—The Onondaga (N. York) Journal states that Mrs. Terabush, of Sp. Ford, has an infant, a week old, and which weighs but twenty-four ounces. The child is healthy and is doing well.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.
Equal parts of the juice of house-leek, brandy and sweet oil in a phial, to be hung up exposed to the sun for a month or more. This dropped in the ear at night, and on wool to be kept in the ear—a sure remedy for deafness.

Worse and worse.—A report was got up some time ago, that Mr. Boylston, of Massachusetts had made a request to Mr. Adams of the handsome sum of 400,000 dollars. This was soon after corrected, and the request put down at \$40,000. Then again it appeared that the whole of Mr. B's property amounted to only \$100,000, and that Mr. Adams was to have only a farm supposed to be worth \$4000. The last statement is that this farm was bequeathed on condition that Mr. A. should become joint executor of the will of the deceased, and trustee for children named in it: These conditions it is said Mr. A. will not comply with, and of course, after all, will get nothing.

Cure for Intemperance.—It has recently been discovered, says the Elkton Press, that sulphuric acid taken in spirits, completely eradicates the inclination to use them intemperately. It is said to be preferable to Chambers' remedy, being more simple, cheap and wholly innocent.

HEMP.
Gov. Clinton, in his recent message to the New York legislature, recommends the cultivation of hemp and flax. He says, "it is the opinion of good judges, if this interest is properly fostered, that twelve thousand tons of hemp, worth \$2,000,000, may be annually raised in that state; and, that within thirty years, the exportation of that article from the United States, will be equivalent in value to those of cotton."

A Parisian robber, who was seized for stealing snuff in the shop of a tobacconist, by way of excusing himself, exclaimed, that he never heard of that law which forbade a man to take snuff.

The sheep of Tarentum and Attica had a wool so fine, that they were covered with skins to preserve it from the inclemency of the weather. The skins thus used as great coats for the sheep were imported from Arabia.

A man in Scotland has 12 children, 7 boys and 5 girls, all deaf and dumb!

Augusta, Feb. 29.—Cotton, middling 8 to 10 1/2 prime lots, 24 to 10. Bacon, 7 to 9 1/2; whiskey, 28 to 31; North Carolina notes, 3 per cent. discount.